

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.
National Theatre—Comedy—Testimonial
to Mrs. John C. Calhoun.
Lodger's Garden—Moonlight Picnic.
Marketeer's Free Art Gallery, No. 626 E street
northwest.

Important Notice.

The Editorial and Business departments of this journal are separate and distinct. To insure prompt attention all communications intended for the Editorial department should be addressed to "The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN," 102 E. 23d Street, New York, and all communications pertaining to the Business department should be addressed to "THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN."

Subscription Rates.

Daily \$1 (page by carriers), 30 cents per month, \$10 postpaid; Silver, \$4 for six months, and \$12 for three months. Terms payable in advance.

Advertising Rates.

Daily—25 cents per line for ordinary advertising. On editorial page, \$1 per line. First page, \$2.50 per line.

Notice.

We beg leave to state that we decline to return rejected manuscripts and to this end we can make no exception.

Persons leaving the city for the summer can have THE REPUBLICAN sent to any address by paying 60 cents per month, remittable in advance.

The Republican in New York
can be obtained at BRENTANO'S News Room,
102 E. 23d Street.

We shall esteem it a favor if persons who fail to receive their Paper regularly will report that fact to this office as often as it occurs.

National Republican.

W. J. MURTAGH.....PROPRIETOR.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1877.

THE GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING.

It is a matter of surprise that newspapers should command the system of flogging out the Government advertising through a New York advertising agent, and at the same time claim that there is a saving to the Government. Editors who talk that way have not certainly examined the law on the subject. If they had done so they would have ascertained that the rates are definite and fixed. Section 883 of the Revised Statutes fixes the fees of flogging.

Prohibiting any notice or sign, required by law or the laws of any court, department, bureau, or other person, in any newspaper, except as mentioned above, advertisements and public documents, forty cents per issue for the first insertion, and twenty cents per insertion thereafter. The insertion of notices or signs herein provided, shall include the furnishing of labels, and the cost of labor and materials, and furnished by the printer or publisher, making such publication.

The sum paid in this chapter shall mean one hundred words, consisting entirely of a word. When there shall be inserted in any issue of a newspaper, which shall be counted as one issue, but a less number than fifty words, shall not be counted as one issue, nor shall any notice or sign contain less than fifty words.

The sections referred to above, and which are mentioned as exceptions, relate to the publication of treaties and laws.

It will be observed, therefore, that for the publication of proposals and other ordinary advertisements, the rates are fixed and definite. Section 883 was submitted to the Attorney General by Secretary CHANDLER when he was at the head of the Interior Department for an opinion, and the decision was that it was in full force and effect. More recently Secretary SHERMAN has called the attention of the President to the law, and the conclusion has been reached that its provisions must be enforced. When, therefore, the law is so explicit in fixing fees it does not seem absurd to call in an advertising agent?

Every publisher knows that the rate prescribed in section 883 will scarcely pay the price of composition, to say nothing of the cost of paper, ink, expense of collection and incidentals. We are at a loss to understand, therefore, by what sort of a mathematical calculation the publisher is to make any money and leave a commission for the middle man. Somebody is bound to be cheated and to lose money. No prosperous paper in which the advertisements would be of any avail would insert them at the ridiculous rates they would be compelled to accept. The law quoted above is to be strictly construed, as we understand it, and newspapers might just as well realize the fact at once that bills over and above the amount therein prescribed cannot be collected.

PUBLIC INDIFFERENCE TO THE VICE OF GAMBLING.

Perhaps there is one vice to the practice of which men are addicted that brings more sorrow to the human family than that of gambling, for it is not like other evil indulgences, in that its direct consequences are not to be feared so much as the effects of other habits with which it is indissolubly associated, and which intimately connect with every crime. It is not that the loss of money is involved, but that its loss in most cases drives the victim to the cap for oblivion, which otherwise he would not seek, and thus frequently leads to the perpetration of crimes which no other power or influence, holding sway over human action, could have caused. It is all the more dangerous and destructive to the interests of society and the world because its worst ravages are wreaked on those who but for its shame would rank among the better classes, respected by all and beloved and happy in their homes and families. The most distressing cases of disgrace and downfall, and perhaps suicide, are occurring almost daily among those who, up to the moment of their ruin by some fatal disclosure of their misdeeds, were regarded as honorable and exemplary men, superior even to ordinary digressions from the way of rectitude. The practice is necessarily secret, because it is against the law, and it is the more destroying to character that it is secret, for every repetition of concealed offenses diminishes self-respect and marks a stage of moral decline. The ever-present consciousness that the wrong-doer feels of being a violator of law, as well as of morals, and a traitor to the obligations of family and love, tends to depress and deprave him until the last stages of his career in death or in prison.

But it is not alone from the misfortunes of the gaming table that the mischief flows. Its successes are as dangerous as its losses, but in a different direction. The successful gambler is a certain fatalist and voluntary. With a firm belief in the invincibility of his "luck," he grows reckless of his gains and scatters them with a lavish hand, thoughtless only of the present and careless of the future. There is no excess in the pleasures of life, or in the follies deemed such by his kind, that he does not taste, and his whole existence centres in the indulgence of appetite and passion. Thus, whether winner or loser, the gambler is destroyed all the same, and those who are dependent

upon him are alike disgraced by his career and borne down by his neglect. If the full extent of the miseries and woes proceeding from this one source could be revealed to the public gaze, society would revolt at the spectacle, and many who yet enjoy the general esteem, and even admiration, while they command business confidence and capital, would stand forth the most wretched beings in life branded with the mark of CAIN and condemned to the penalties of the law and to social ostracism.

In view of all these known and hidden horrors of the practice of gambling, we would naturally incline to look for some concerted action on the part of the various interests of society to arrest or discourage it. But when we cast about for a manifestation of interest in the subject, we rarely find it anywhere but in those who have in some degree suffered from the curse. The law is important because for the most part erroneous in its provisions. Men are encouraged to hazard loss by being given an opportunity to recover it in an unmanly way, after having taken the chance of winning from others by staking money against theirs. Such a law is the offer of a premium to shame and the despoiler of manhood by making it respectable to be sneaks. No man should be allowed to recover his losses at gambling. If they are to be recovered, and they should be, it ought to be at the suit of the people for the benefit of the loser's family, or, in default of such beneficiaries, to go to the cause of public charity. Until more thought and more conscience are given to this subject by those responsible for the public well-being, virtue will languish and vice flourish in every community.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOLS.

When we read in the New York papers that some of the members of the Board of Education there are desirous of restoring flogging in the public schools as a rule, we cannot divest our minds of the impression that civilization is playing out in the metropolitan city. And when we read further that nine out of ten of the teachers favor flogging on the ground that it is not possible to maintain discipline without using the rod, we naturally reach the conclusion that New York is sadly in need of good teachers. The proposition is a most barbersous one. The sentiment of the age, at least in the United States, revolts at the bare suggestion of turning our public schools into Dethobys Halls, and it is a satisfaction to know that there are very few emoluments in which a discipline of WACFORD SQUIRES would be tolerated. This much-loved city of Washington could teach New York a good lesson in the matter of school management, as it can in a good many others. While our school trustees have not deemed it advisable to permanently prohibit corporal punishment, our teachers understand that the practice is repudiated, and those are regarded in the highest favor who manage their schools by other means than a resort to brute force. The consequence is that the number of cases of so-called corporal punishment is decreasing year by year. We say "so-called," because for a long time there has not been a case of flogging, as the word is understood. Under the rules of the school board teachers are required to report the lightest tap of the hand, if given as a punishment, as a case of corporal punishment. During the year covered by Superintendent WILSON's report, a synopsus of which was published in Saturday's REPUBLICAN, the number of pupils present and punctual at every session each month was 5,550, and the number present at each session during the entire year was 1,422, and the whole number of cases of corporal punishment was 142. These cases occurred in fifty-four schools, and in one hundred and twelve schools there were none. We have competent teachers here, and the schools are well managed without the rod, and we doubt whether there is one of our teachers who would accept an authorization to use the rod at will; and we repeat that what were reported as cases of corporal punishment were but tenths of them such in name only.

THE LATE JAMES M. CARLISLE.

The family of this eminent man, whose death is elsewhere announced, does not alone sustain loss by his demise, nor will his members alone cherish his memory. He was an exalted example of domestic devotion, fond and faithful in all the relations of home, and it was through the inspiration of this private virtue that his public life was so pure and perfect as to cause the Capital and the country to hallow his name with those who dwelled in his heart and home.

His distinction in his profession we need not speak, for it is wide as the record of our jurisprudence. We will simply allude to his triumph in the unnumbered fields of friendship and philanthropy in which, however modest and unassuming he was, he did much to benefit the world.

"With the most modesty I could hardly tell where I had been or where I was, it was all so new and strange. I could have danced before the Lord and before the King, and I did so. Why, we almost lost our identity. It was such a vigorous onset, so wholly unexpected, so sudden, so overwhelming, that we had no time to have any sympathy with them and their colleagues of like spirit, and do hereby commend them, and their wife, to your care."

The Presbytery thereupon passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we have heard with great pleasure from Dr. Carlisle, the late Dr. Charles K. Miller, and Rev. Mr. Carter, both of the Alabama Conference of Congregational churches, who were present at the meeting of the Master and their work as the work of our hearts, and the hearty endorsement of the colored people. The Presbytery of South Alabama held a session April 11 at Selma, at which Rev. W. H. Carter, of the Oberlin Seminary of class of 1870, minister at Montgomery, Ala., and Rev. E. C. Stickle, of the Oberlin Seminary of class of 1869, minister at Montgomery, Ala., were present. The Presbytery thereupon passed the following resolution:

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